PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sunday Excepted.) Corner of South Temple and East Tem-plo Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah Horace G. Writney - Business Manager. SHESCRIPTION PRICES:

Address all business communications and all remittances
THE DESERET NEWS.
Sait Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the postoffice of Sait Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1872.

SALT LAKE CITY. - JUNE 12, 1909.

A CHAMPION OF PEACE.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States Senate since 1856, has been called home after a long life of usefulness. As a preacher and a writer he has filled honorably an important His services were many and varied. No good cause appealed to him in vain for of our municipalities?" support. But, possibly, to the cause of peace by means of international arbitration he devoted his best efforts. At the time of his death he was over 87 years old, but to the last he wielded his sword in the war against war, with telling effects.

Dr. Hale has been called the Nestor of the peace cause in America. For years he was the great exponent in this country of the principles of arbitration. In 1899, though no longer a young man, held in Boston in the interest of "The Organization of the World," and later he visited the larger cities of the Middle States and addressed congregations in various churches. A Philadelphia edifor at that time said of him:

"He is working now, in the evening of a long and fruitful life, with all the enthusiasm of youth, and with a superb megligence of himself, for a great project that is just as sure to come as the twentieth century dawns—the establishment of or interactional low court. Inst ment of an international law court. Just as certain as the reign of law has spread its blessed influence over regions of human activity once dark and bloody with un-Christian strife and dis-cord is it that ultimately it will enter and control this last refuge of anarchy and control this last refuge of anarchy. The signs are evident that reason and justice and law will in this international realm supplant the awful arbiter that now determines too many disputes and crushes to the earth whole peoples by the weight of military preparation. But Dr. Hale wants to bring that happy day to the world sooner than it wil come if he and others stay foolishly content with the present. It is a day that he may not, and probably will not, live to see. All the finer, then, is the picture of this grand old man, at a time of life when most of us lose faith in the future, or at least wish to be free from the burdens, serenely putting on his harness afresh in the service of a great cause. Where he lead there will be many to follow." Where he leads surely

In 1880 Dr. Hale in a sermon in Washington, predicted that in the the warfare upon the people here. twentieth century, the words of the Prince of Peace would be applied to | international affairs. He said the wisdom of statesmen would devise a solution which the soldiers and the people would accept with thankfulness. He said the suggestion would come from the United States and the proposition would be that each nation would deleform an international trib that the importance of this institution would gradually grow until it would become a supreme court of the world. This forecast was uttered ten years before the first Hague congress. The call for that conference did not come from the United States, but the proposition to form an International tribu nal did, and but for the influence of this country upon the deliberations of that congress it would have been a signal failure. So Dr. Hale's prophecy was fulfilled in that particular. Singularly enough leading statesmen considered his prognostications as improb-His ideals were too far advanced; his aims were too high, they thought. But in a few years the Hague Tribunal was established.

Dr. Hale's favorite motto was: "Look forward," and he acted upon it at all times. He did look forward to a time when nations will feel it a disgrace to have a secretary of war, and no secretary of peace. He hoped for the coming of the day when the limitation of armaments will be on the program of the great powers of the world. And though he did not live to see all he looked forward to, yet it will come in due time as the world becomes prepared for it.

To the peace friends of the world Dr Hale's departure is a distinct loss. But the cause to which he lent eminent service has been strengthened by his work. Peace to his memory!

CHURCHES IN POLITICS.

A remarkable movement for an honest and efficient city government is now onstrated that the public funds are not being spent to the best advantage and the better element of the citizens are unfting with the object in view of obtaining an honest and economical administration. But the remarkable part of this movement for better conditions is that the aid of the churches is enlisted in this cause. We quote the following from Leslie's Weekly of June 3:

What better business could the members of our churches be in than in securing the honest and economical administration of our municipalities? The movement in New York City, under the inspiring auspices of the Bureau of Municipal Research, to secure a proper administration of the city's business is now to have the organized sup-port of the churches. The bureau has also invited the private organizations that have to do with health, education, that have to do with health, education, and charitable relief to participate in the work. The desire is not so much to cut down the expenses of the city as to suggest methods by which expenditures may yield the greatest good to the greatest number. A remarkable exhibition was recently made for the benefit of the public, showing in a graphic and pictorial way what the city is expending and how the money is being spent. Widespread interest in this novel exhibition was shown especially among the bition was shown especially among the taxpayers. Now that the support of the churches has been enlisted, the work of tus, for it is getting behind it the or-ganized forces of the men and women who constitute the thinking, God-fearing, and earnest workers of the city. It requires no stretch of the imagination to foresee the beneficent results that must follow an honest and economical administration of a great city. Such an administration will add largely to the sum of human happiness.

Is there no lesson in this for Sait

Lake City? Here we have advantages and possibilities beyond the dreams o the most sanguine. But for years every effort of certain individuals have been made to keep the citizens divided. Strength that should have been used n building up has been wasted on ittack and defense, and the true interests of the City have been neglected, necessarily. There cannot be material development in times of internal warfare. At the same time fanatical partisanship bent on "rule or ruin" had been in control, and the financial affairs have been woefully mismanaged. Is there no lesson in the New York movement for this City? Would it not be possible for church members of thi City, and others interested in its welfare and not handicapped by selfish politics, to unite for the establishment of good government? "What better business could the members of our place in the ranks of human progress, churches be in than in securing the nonest and economical administration

DEFIANT INIOUTY

According to the reports by members f the Betterment committee, the man igers of the infamous "stockade" busi ess are growing more and more defiant every day. In spite of law and public sentiment, and notwithstanding prose cutions, they are filling up their cribs with women imported from various cities, and each of these have their agents he fired with enthusiasm the meetings at work soliciting "trade." And those acquainted with such places state that there is not a worse sinkhole of iniquity in the country than this. The atmosphere of it is poisoned and the deadly fumes are bound to spread far

We are not surprised at the establishment of this awful institution in this City as one of the consequences of the policy now in control. Years ago the organ that now claims to speak for the party in power, but which really only serves the purposes of a little clicque of office holders and office hunters, advocated the stablishment of just such places, as anti-"Mormon" agencies of freedem. The idea was that if the youth of Zion could be enticed to drink, gamble, and associate with bad women, they would be lost to the Church. If they could be made to sell themselves; body and soul, to the evil one, they would lose faith in "Mormonism." Balaam taught Balac to "cast a stumbling block before the children of Israel, to eat things sacrificed to idols and to commit fornication." in order that the blessings of God might be turned into a curse, and the stockade is but part of a similar plan directed against the youth of Zion. Those tactics are old, and it is not surprising that they should be tried in our day in

But the audacity with which the managers of the infamy defy both law and public sentiment is surprising. Is there no remedy in law? Is this community bound to suffer from a running sore because of "the law's delay?" Cannot the charter of the Investment company be revoked? It was, no doubt, obtained under false pretenses and gate a jurist of world-wide fame to there should be some remedy. Cannot the County authorities close the place effectively that it cannot be reopened? The "American" police, we understand, is doing absolutely nothing to preserve order. Is there no authority that can step in and maintain the laws against prostitution?

> We fear it is not entirely safe to outrage public sentiment in this community to the extent that is being done now by those who run the "stockade." Indignation is being aroused and illomened murmurs are being heard here and there. People are patiently waiting for the law to stamp out that evil. We hope they may not have to wait too long or until patience is no longer a

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

Frofessor J. H. Paul, in a communication to the "News" endorses very strongly the opinion expressed by this paper the other day, that the conservative citizens of the State were not in favor of increasing the taxes for a building which they rightly or wrongly regarded as ornamental rather than absolutely necessary. He adds that although he is interested in property near the Capitol hill, which would have increased in value by the proposed building, yet he believes that the money of the State can be spent to greater advantage just now, Professor Paul says; "Utah has about twenty million

acres of dry land awaiting reclamation by the application of a little water. To supply this water will require reservoirs, and these the State build, aided, to some extent, by the Federal government. The cost will run into mahyamillions, but the returns to the State and people will be correspondingly large and will represent many times the outlay necessary for the construction of reservoirs. It seems probable that within a few years the State could offer irrigated farms to its citizens at from \$30 to \$50 per acre, equal in actual value to irrigated lands that sell at present from \$100 to \$200 per acre, and still make a profit of from \$10 to \$20 per acre on every such transaction. Five million acres thus sold would mean from \$50,000,000 to \$100 .-000,000 profit to the State, It would also mean that every young man of energy and ambition could at ordinary wages, soon acquire a farm that would make him independent. Is this an extravagant supposition? Any skeptic is advised to consult civil engineers who have made a study of this subject and then judge for himself as to the immediate feasibility of such a project. "Nevertheless, this State cannot expend, say, ten millions for reservoirs and in addition five milloins for

a Capitol building. The talk of erect-

ing the latter structure for two and

a half millions is almost preposterous,

The City hall cost a million dollars at a time-when building was nearly 40 per cent less expensive than it is today and the State must have a building larger than the City and County building. But even if the cost could be limited to two and a half millions, it would seem to be better economy to build reservoirs for the reclamation of the dry land first, and to erect the capitol building later on.

"Almost every valley in Utah is menaced by floods, actual or imminent; and the State has no money with which to remedy a condition that is a danger to so many communities, and is wholly unnecessary and easily preventable. Floods can be controlled or prevented if the State has the money. But there's the rub.

"If the State should bond itself for ten million dollars with which to re forest all the cooler slopes, canyons and plateaus of the Wasatch, range with pines, and the lower plateaus and valleys with catalpas, then floods would soon become impossible. In perhaps twenty-five years the State would have standing timber worth possibly \$50,000,000. But it would then have also that which is of more value than money-the mountain and valley parks, the rainfall and the dow which the vegetation would attract, the birds, the health, the joy of life found only in forest areas in the midst of the desert, the beauty of groves, the feeling of safety from floods-in a word, many of "the things which are more excellent" would

then be ours. "And the State might well bond itself to build good roads, which tax the farmer, and through him, all the rest of us, about \$1.50 on every ton of produce hauled to market or of freight hauled to the mills. In this dry climate we are entitled to the best roads in the world. Practically all of them run through agricultural districts and it is said to cost the farmers 25 cents to haul a ton a mile on them. The average haul of farm products is nine miles, according to the estimate of the Deparement of Agriculture. The average cost of hauling a ton a mile on the roads of France is 7 cents.

"To transform our roads from bad to good would cost an immense sum of money. An attempt to raise the nec essary amount by taxation of land in a short term of years would cause loud protests from every taxpayer in the

"Yet this could be done simply by narrowing all the country roads from their present average width of 60 feet to 30 feet. The average width of the German country road is from 20 to 30 feet. By narrowing them one-half we could raise almost enough money to build the finest rock bedded roads in the world simply by selling this surplus land to the owners of abutting property. Then, with a very small bonded indebtedness in addition, Utah could, without any added financial burden construct and maintain roads better than even the excellent ones of con tinental Europe. Why not bond the State, if it can be done, for something that is productive of revenue to the State? Why not for good roads? for state fisheries? for reservoirs? or even for state libraries and museums, or for insect-extermination?

Not many of the states have before them such opportunities for enormous internal development as our own. Now is our time to develop: the Capital building can wait a short time, and then, be more splendidly built out of our enlarged resources and by our greater population, without burdening the people and without in any way obstructing the advent of the pending era of great industrial and commercial ex pansion now evidently before us, if only we have sense enough to see it and "sand" enough in our make-up as a State to do the right thing.

"Yours for progress "J. H. PAUL." There is, it seems to us, food for thought in the suggestions contained in this communication. By the proper management of the resources of a state, or a community, it should be possible to progress and make all necessary improvements without makng the tax burdens unbearable, as seems to be the general tendency al: over this country.

A CANADIAN STORY

An illustration of how canards abouts the Latter-day Saints are originated and circulated comes from Canada.

It appears that a young lady of Magrath, Alberta, married a young man of Lethbridge, and that because of some trouble between them the lady went home to her parents. A child was born and the young man took the baby away under circumstances that aroused public indignation and sympathy with the mother. The fellow vas somewhat roughly handled. But, although the wife was a Presbyterian and the daughter of Presbyterians, yet the newspapers report the occurrence as a "Mormon" outrage.

The Montreal Daily Star, of May 27, has the following headlines: "Three Gentiles Roughly Handled by Mormon Mob; Polygamists Act in Very Highhanded Manner at Magrath," and then comes the report:

"Lethbridge, Alberta, May 27 .- A moh of 30 or 40 Mormons yesterday after-noon mobbed, threatened to hang and severely handled two 'Gentile' men and a woman at Magrath, a Mormon set-tlement, about 22 miles southeast of

"The trouble arose from the marriage a year or more ago of a Mormon girl to a Gentile, as the Mormons call all non-members of their Church, and the interference of the Church which bars all marriages of its children to Gen-

"James Barclay, one of the men who was mobbed, declared this was the cause of the whole trouble. H. Barclay and his wife, the couple concerned, after their marriage, lived happily together in Calgary. Mrs. Barclay, about five months ago, returned to her mother's home at Magrath, and intended to return to her own home in the course of a week or two. Once back in Magrath. of a week or two. Once back in Ma-grath, however, her parents and Church determined to keep her, and in spite of her husband's entreaties, she refused

her husband's entreaties, she refused to return to him.

"Yesterday Barclay, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Bolderson, of this city, and a friend, went to Magrath to urge his wife once again to come back to him. She refused, and he finelly deciared that if she would not come back he would take his child, which he did.

"A mob got together and Barclay was shackled by a man who called

himself 'sheriff.' He, his sister and Harrison were hauled before a Mor-mon magistrate, who gave orders that the child was to be returned to its mother, and that the three Gentiles

must quit the place on the first train.

"The three were taken handcuffed to the depot by the 'sheriff,' who, meshwhile, had sworn in deputy sheriffs, in the regular American style. They had been the first train word some had been in the waiting room some

time, when the mob appeared.

"'Don't you ever come back here again,' announced the leader, 'or we will hang you,'
"We will hang them now,' called

out some of the mob, 'get a rope.' Ropes, however, were not brought, but the mob rushed the three Gentiles, knocked them down klekel and beat them, 'soaked' them with eggs and threw Harrison through the window by which the top of one of his fingers was severed. Mrs. Bolderson was was severed. Mrs. Bolderson was roughly used. After satisfying the hunger for brutality, the mob left and the three boarded the passenger train which arrived shortly after, and came to this city. The sheriff stood by and made no effort to interfere until towards the last. No arrosts have so wards the last. No arrests have so far been made."

Notice particularly the statement that 'her parents and church determined to keep" the young woman from her husband. And they are, as reported, Presbyterians!

The Inland Sentinel of May 28, has a similar report.

In the Montreal Star of a later date a correspondent advocates the administration of the law quickly, in order that serious trouble in the future may be avoided. He says:

"To the Editor of The Montreal Star: "Sir-If the report of what occurred at Magrath published in your issue of the 27th is authentic, it reveals a state of affairs which demands immediate attention, if we are to preserve Canada as a British country. While constituas a British country. While constitu-tionally this outrage is one over which the provincial authorities have, and should exercise control, yet the question is one which affects the whole Dominis one which affects the whole Dominion, and has an importance apart from the persons concerned in the trouble. If ever there was an occasion which required stern and severe measures this is one. It should be made quite apparent to all classes of people who propose to settle and become citizens of Canada, that this and no organization, that the state of tion, whether it be called a church or secret society, can be allowed to inter-fere with our civil rights or have any part in the administration of the civi aw. If the Mormons or any other class are not willing to abide by these prin-ciples and conduct themselves acciples and conduct themselves accountry, otherwise it should be the either punish such offenses by impris onment and confiscation of property, or expel the perpetrators from Canada. No church or society should be allowed

interfere with the sacred relation which exist between a man and his wife, and any attempt to alienate the affections of either husband or wife should be considered a dastardly conshould be considered a dastardly con-spiracy, and punished as such. The danger is that this opportunity of teaching these people that they are in a land of true liberty may be lost by official circumlocution. Now is the time to administer the law quickly and se-verely if we are to avoid serious trouverely if we are to avoid serious trou-"CANADIAN."

The Star editorially gives this explanation:

"The despatch referred to contains an account of an assault made by a mob of 30 Mormons on a 'Gentile' named Barclay, who had married a Mormon girl against the advice of the Mormon 'elders.' Yielding to family pressure, the wife returned to her own receptor and on Berclay's attempting to people, and on Barclay's attempting to get possession of his wife, he was mobbed and severely injured."

And thus the item has gone to the public as a "Mormon" outrage, though no member of the Church was in any way implicated, except as members of other churches may have been.

We are in a position to reproduce a letter from Mr. Ernest Bennion, superintendent of Sunday school at Magrath, to Mr. T. A. Shackleton, secretary of the Board of School Trustees of Kamloops, R. C., dated May 31, 1909, in which the writer gives the following

"This young lady is not a "Mormon," or any of her folks, but are stanch Presbyterians. The Latter-day Saints living here have had nothing to do with her marriage in any way, shape or form; but she was highly respected by all who know her. The way she has been treated since her marriage has aroused indignation; and then for them (the three) to come and take away her baby from her almost killed her; she lay unconscious one whole day, and medical skill could not restore her. and medical skill could not restore ner. The marriage relations have been anything but pleasant for this young girl; and when her troubles were more than she could live under she came to Magrath; he never asked her to go back to Calgary, but instead asked to see the below and when he saw his way. the baby and when he saw his way clear he tok the little babe, half dressed, to the street, where his sister, dressed, to the street, where his sister, Mrs. Baldwin, was waiting in a rig. There were men who hold the name of Mormon' at the depot and also some took part in the egging of this man; but no Church leader of this ward upheld it; some were there and condemned it and tried to get the men to refrain from any brutality. There was no harm done any of them; with the exception of receiving a few eggs and exception of receiving a few eggs and gettig a shaking up. This affair is something I have taken no interest in other than condemning it. I believe we should all abide by the laws of the land in which we live; and if those laws will not give us justice, I think we should the and met seem that well." try and get some that will." From another correspondence, dated

Magrath, May 26, we add the following: "A big sensation was caused in town

today by Jim Barclay of Lethbridge. It seems that there has been trouble be-tween him and his wife, formerly Miss Jennie Baxter. She has been with her parents here since her confinement, which parents here since herconfinement, which took place only a short time ago and which nearly took her off, leaving her very weak. Today Jim came in town with his sister, Mrs Baldwin, and a fellow, said to be a lawyer, and, entering the Baxter hotel, asked for his wife and infant daughter. As they met, Jim asked to see the baby and it was placed in his arms. Then, while his companion engaged Jennie in conversation he made off with the half-dressed ad half sick baby. His sister was in waiting outside with a rig and the two attempted to leave town. They were overtaken by the liveryman who took overtaken by the liveryman who took the rig away from them. Soon offi-cers and indignant citizens came up and they were placed under arrest and taken before Justice Jas. Stacy, who ordered the baby returned to its mother. The trio were ordered to leave town and Marshal M. Godbrey accompanied them to the station. "By this time the town was allame

with indignation and a crowd gathered at the station Somebody said some-thing that offended Barclay and Harri-son, and they showed fight, whereupon they were pelted with eggs and roughly handled.

'Mrs. Barclay is in a state of complete nervous prostration. She has the sympathy of the community, who re-spect her as a modest, nice young woman, while no one has a good word for

This, we say, very well illustrates how canards about "Mormons" originate and are circulated. In this case

a fellow was thwarted in his efforts | made some Americans sore and others | index to public feeling on any subject to separate 2 mother and her newborn babe, and, in order to enlist the sympathy of newspaper readers, in some way, gave currency to the report that the "Mormons" had maltreated him, though neither his wife nor her relatives were Church members and though leading "Mormons" condemned the mobbing that he seems to have deserved. It was ever thus: Religious prejudices are so dense that all kinds of questionable characters have found hiding place in them. Back in Missouri horse thieves and murderers very often excited the religious prejudices of mobs in order to hide

heir own crimes We hope the Canadian authorities will take the matter up and deal with the mob according to law. As Mr. Bennion says, we should abide by the law, and if the laws will not give us justice, we should try and get some that will." That is sound "Mormon" doctrine.

In the maentime we trust the time will soon come when the general public will refuse to accept as true every wild rumor that is set in circulation about "Mormons." There was a time when such rumors always were believed about the Christians in the Roman empire. But reason prevailed We trust that reason will finally prevail in the public mind in questions relating to the Church. We know it will. For light and truth always win the day, as the sun dispells the shadows of night with all the hobgoblins with which a childish imagination peoples the dark corners.

And now boys will be boys and not

The Calhoun trial is becoming a physical endurance trial.

There is no danger in mental healing. The danger is in failure.

It may be that even the Black Hand is not so black at it is painted.

It is very much safer for love to defy locks and bars than to defy policemen

The bungalow can never play the part in American history that the log

cabin has.

Senator LaFollette may yet impeach Senator Aldrich of high crimes and misdemeanors.

F. Augustus Heinze has proved that

ne is a splendid book-keeper if not much of an accountant. If Congress should adjourn in June it

would be more than a rare day; it would be a red letter day. constitutional happeness which is slumber. The question appears trivial, but so determined is the man in the case to enjoy this constitutional privilege, as involving a supreme right, that he says he will carry his rooster's midnight crow to the supreme court of the An unsuccessful attempt to kidnap

no kid to be caught napping. It is the duty of the Father of Waters to look a little after some of his children who are on the rampage.

Abdul Hamid has been made, Abdul is

Customs officers have decided that corn plasters are "wearing apparel." There is no doubt that corns are very

"Is a platform pledge binding?" asks Mr. Bryan's Commoner. Very often it is more bothersome than

The "Progressive" Republican Senators are making no progress at all in having their ideas incorporated in the tariff bill.

A Boston man predicts that the world will come to an end September 15 next That particular Boston man doesn't known beans when the bag is open.

persistent and malicious atempts of the organ of the Pseudo-American party to belittle Senator Smoot as a member of the Senate finance committee only serve to show how contemptibly small it is itself. ing occasion to go to his sheep pen, he noticed a little figure lying on its side in a darkened corner of the pen. He found the body of a lamb trampled to death, its head battered to pieces. Next day several more lambs were killed in

"Every American tariff since the civil war has made Canada sore: and we are still at it," says the Springfield. Republican. In our own country every tariff made since the civil war has Canada has no kick coming.

Nothing could better show Mr. Harriman's shrewdness than the way in which he keeps tab on public sentiment through close scrutiny of the news-

and he who knows what they say any question that interests or concert the public comes as near as possible. knowing what the public thinks on the question. Successful politicians learned this long ago. All men who have to papers. They certainly are the best deal with the people will yet learn i

DO WE FAIL IN OUR DUTY

As a thorough education is an inex-haustible capital through life, it is of the utmost importance to parents (as well as to the children), that their well as to the children), that their grant come home complaining fault-finding, and thinking their teach-ers are cross and too ready to punisthe utmost importance to parents (as education as possible, and as their means will admit. I fear that many of us fall in our duty in not more care-fully considering the little points on this subject, and the different ways in which we ourselves might help both teacher and scholar. We buy books, send our children to school promptly, and leave the rest to the overworked teacher and, perhaps, not very diligent pupil. Children, especially small children, too young to fully realize the importance of close application to study, often do not make the progress we anticipate they should, and we blame the teacher or blame the child, when in fact we, ourselves, are more in fault than either of them. Until a child is old enough to take an inter-est in learning and understand the advantages to be gained by study, the teacher and the parents have a task and a duty to perform that requires all the assistance one can give the oth-

Children should be helped at home with their lessons, and should be taught not only their lessons, but that they are daily placed more and more under obligations to their teachers; to endeavor to make them as little trou-ble as posisble; encourage them by al-lowing them to carry their teacher a bouquet, a box of bon-bons, a plant to brighten up her window, a present or keepsake of any kind, to show her that you wish her well and are kindly dis-posed toward her, and assist in many ways to make her duties more pleas ant. There are often days that we feel too weary to do our household duties, and when we do so we generally shirk them and rest: but teachers cannot shirk and neglect today and think to make up tomorrow. Hot or cold, rain or shine, they have to face the inevitable, to meet a roomful of clean and dirty, bright and dowdy, good and bad, children that are too young and bad, children that are too young and thoughtless to notice the tired, wornout, half-sick look in face and form, of their teacher. But children should be taught these things and made to notice them and to try to alleviate them. I have often thought that next

The New York court of appeals is to

ight to the pursuit of happiness ex-

ing his cooster crow at hours of the night which deprive other men of that constitutional happiness which iles in

CHANGING SENTIMENT.

New York Tribune.

the local interests of all other sections ought to be protected. The Cotton

ought to be protected. The states Kingdom era has passed and the economic theories of that era are being rejected by the new industrial South. That seems to be the explanation of the subsidence of the old anti-protection spirit. The South is now more protectionist than anti-protectionist.

MAD SHEEP KILL THEIR LAMBS

Philadelphia Record

After they had gone stark mad, kill-ng their little lambs by trampling them

ends to a man's satisfaction in

United States if necessary.

constitutional

fault-finding, and thinking their teachers are cross and too ready to punish them, parents should never encourage them by letting them see that they too, are inclined to think, or feel, ill too, are inclined to think, or lee, ill toward the teacher. Instead, ignore the fault-finding, and try to explain to them the arduous duties devolving on the argument and various. them the arduous duties devolving on them, and the cares and various vexa-tions they have to contend with and you can modify this wrong impression very soon, and thus leave an impres-sion on their minds that they will re-member, and will not be so ready to come again with the same troubles, but will learn that your explanation was correct, and soon they will be more thoughtful and more considerate for others. How many parents, that hay large families of children, burry them off to school to get rid of them in the others. off to school to get rid of them in the house! No doubt you have heard them say: 'I will be glad when Monday comes so the children can go to school. They armoy me almost to death with They annoy me almost to death with their noise." Generally those are just he kind of people who are ready to isten to their children's grievances and listen to their climaters greathers and to find fault with the teachers. They forget that they find it such a relief to bundle them off, with their noise, ruda manners and all, on to the teacher to centend with day after day. So I think to do justice all around, we had better begin by looking up the little things to be considered. It is they that make up the grand temple of knowledge, and by each one doing something toward lightening the labors of the teachers, and trying to make them happy, all will ceap a reward by less tedious pleasant study, which is bound to re dound to their credit and improvement both mental and social. would advise both parents and children o do all that they can to contribute to the happiness of the teacher. the happiness or the teacher.

And some time, some day of days,
When the school days of youth are o'er

And all have gone their different ways,
The mind will wander back to days of

And memory's lips will speak in praise Of those that made life's pleasant ways
Of these the happiest of happy days,
MRS, LOUISE COULSON,

exactly the same manner. This after-VINDICATING THE ROOSTER. to the pen found the sheep engaged Baltimore American.

in excited action. They had put to death all of the lambs and were fight-ing among themselves. JUST FOR FUN

Wanted to Patch it. Widow Casey-Ah, Mr. Dolan, when my old man died it left a big hole in Mr. Dolan-Mrs. Casey, would ye moind patchin' it up wid a bit out of mine?-Exchange.

Natural Deduction. "So you danced with my flance last "Yes; did she tell you?"
"Oh no! I noticed that she was limping today."—Exchange. Many of the leading Southern news Many of the leaning Southern news-papers are already protectionists in sentiment or indifferent and neutral. Few openly oppose the policy of protection for local interests, which logically involves the admission that

The Melodrama. Te villain still pursued her, yet They were a puffing pair; The villain puffed a cigaretto, The heroine puffed her hair

Social Progress "The Pilters are getting on rapidly, aren't they?"

"Indeed, yes. They used to employ ut now they have a

laundress."-Exchange. ing their little lambs by trampling them to death and endangering the life of their owner when he assayed to enter the yard in which they were confined, eighteen sheep owned by Robert Wallace, a farmer living near Edenburg, were put to death with shotguns. A few weeks ago a dog suffering from rables bit several sheep owned by Mr. Wallace, and a few mornings ago, having occasion to go to his sheep pen, he JUNE 10, 11, 12,

The Morals of Marcus given at the Criterion Theater York City, with a brillant sur ng company. orting company.
Prices, 25c to \$2.00. Matinee, 25c to 1.50. Sale of seats now on.

MARIE DORO



Store Closes 2 p. m. Saturday

Fishing Tackle

Is your outfit complete and in readiness for the opening of the fishing season?

Splendid variety of fishing rods from a bamboo pole to six-jointed rod with nickle-plated mountings -reels, lines, hooks, spoon and artificial bait, tackle boxes, etc., etc.

Harness Dep't.

Strong, durable harness, saddles, nets, ropes, blankets, whips, etc. When leather is nicely blackened many people cannot distinguish between good and bad qualities. Z. C. M. I. is always reliable qualities the best, prices always reasonable. Come in and inspect our line.







